

## SAVE YOUR HAIR AND BEAUTIFY IT WITH 'DANDERINE'

Spend 25 cents! Dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out.

Try this! Hair gets beautiful, wavy and thick in few moments.

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff, you cannot have nice, heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots (furnish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. It eventually—why not now?

### Fairbanks Begins Coast Campaign.

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 2.—Charles Warren Fairbanks, republican vice-presidential nominee, began his Pacific coast campaign here today with a program of six speeches. Addresses were to be delivered at two high schools, the state normal school and Occidental college, followed by a luncheon talk at Pasadena. The principal meeting at an auditorium tonight, it was announced, will be devoted to answering President Wilson's Saturday speech at Shadow Lawn, in which it was charged a return to power of the republican party would involve the country in two wars.

### Pennsylvanians to Return.

Washington, Oct. 2.—General Funston notified the war department today that three regiments of Pennsylvania infantry to be returned from the border to home stations were the first, third and fourth.

## REPUBLICANS TO INVADE EASTERN PART OF STATE

After Speaking in Gallup Tonight They Will Go to Las Vegas Thence to the Plains Country and Pecos Valley.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—The heads of the republican state ticket, H. O. Bursum, Frank A. Hubbell and R. C. Hernandez, will enter northeastern New Mexico this week, following their appearance in Gallup Monday night. The Gallup meeting has been extensively advertised and the candidates will go to the McKinley county seat accompanied by a band of Indian boys who have been playing at the state fair in Albuquerque, and who are on their way home to the Navajo reservation. The party returns to Santa Fe Tuesday at noon and will remain in this county two days, visiting a large fiesta at Santa Cruz, in northern Santa Fe county, on Tuesday. They will arrive in Raton Wednesday morning and will spend the 5th and 6th there attending the Northern New Mexico Fair. On the evening of the 6th the campaigners will go to Wilson Mound and on the 7th to Roy, in eastern Mora county, going thence next Sunday to Clayton. Two days will be spent in Union county and the party goes thence to Tucuman for two days in Quay county and to Clovis, Portales and Roswell, visiting the towns between these points.

### SYNDICATE MEMBER'S BOND IS FORFEITED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
New York, Oct. 2.—The bail bond of \$5,000 under which George Irwin, charged with being a member of the alleged "white slave blackmailing syndicate" was released after his indictment by the federal grand jury some time ago, today was declared forfeited in the United States district court when the defendant failed to appear for trial.

Irwin was involved in the alleged conspiracy in which Mrs. Regina A. Klipper, of Philadelphia, was swindled out of several hundred dollars by persons posing as special agents for the United States department of justice.

William Butler, indicted at the same time, now is serving a term in prison.

## SEPTEMBER AN AVERAGE MONTH FOR WEATHER

Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine About Up to Standard; Only One Day Classed as Cloudy.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—September in New Mexico was an average fall month for temperature, precipitation and sunshine, according to the report of the United States weather bureau issued today. The sunshine average at Santa Fe was 75 per cent, every day having more than 22 per cent of sunshine and nine days of 100 per cent. Only one day was classed as cloudy but there were nine days on which 61 of an inch of more of precipitation fell, the total precipitation for the month being 1.45 inches, the greatest precipitation in any twenty-four hours being .6 of an inch on September 5. Since New Year there has been an accumulated excess of 25.1 degrees above the normal of the past twenty-four years.

The total wind movement in September at Santa Fe was only 4,975 miles, an average of 6.3 miles per hour. The maximum recorded was merely 25 miles per hour on September 18. The first light frost of the season was recorded on September 12, and another on September 25. There were seven thunderstorms during the month. The relative humidity averaged only 35.5 per cent at 6 p. m. The mean maximum temperature was 72.4 degrees and the mean minimum 42.2 degrees.

## CENSUS REPORT SHOWS SHORTAGE IN COTTON CROP

Although Planted on Large Acreage Storms and Insects Cause Tremendous Falling Off in Yield.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Washington, Oct. 2.—Storms and insects have wrought havoc with the cotton crop this year and caused a loss of almost 5,000,000 bales throughout the growing season. The year's crop will be approximately 11,627,000 equivalent 500 pound bales, according to the department of agriculture's forecast made today, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on September 25.

In the first forecast of production made from conditions existing June 25, the quantity was estimated at 14,266,000 bales. The condition of the crop on September 25 was 25.3 per cent of a normal yield, which is the lowest condition on record for that time of the year.

Cotton this year was planted on the fourth largest acreage ever recorded—35,994,000 acres. In 1911, when 28,945,000 acres were planted the crop was 15,835,000 bales; in 1913, when there were 37,089,000 acres, the crop was 14,156,000 bales and in 1914, when the acreage was 26,852,000, the crop was 16,135,000 bales.

Indications are that this year's crop will yield only 12.3 pounds per acre, compared with 20.7 pounds in 1911, 18.2 pounds in 1913, and 20.2 pounds in 1914.

### PRICES SOAR WHEN FIGURES ARE MADE KNOWN.

New York, Oct. 2.—One of the most sensational advances in the history of the cotton market attended the publication of the two government reports here today.

The demand was stimulated by the condition figures of 56.3, or the lowest on record, indicating a crop of only 11,627,000 bales. Within a few minutes after these figures were issued January contracts sold at 17.62 or \$4.60 a bale over the closing price of last week.

The census report showing 4,042,391 bales gained prior to September 25, established a new high record, but the trade had been looking for even larger figures.

### TWO BREMENS NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUNK

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)  
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 2.—That two German merchant submarines named Bremen have fallen into the hands of the entente allies and that a third bearing the same name is now en route to the United States is the report brought here by Capt. H. Van Schoonbeek of the Belgian steamer Elisabeth Van Belgie, which arrived today from Brest.

Captain Schoonbeek declares that one of the merchant submarines was captured by the British and the other by the French. He says he learned this from good authority in France, but declined to name the port to which the captured ships were taken.

### Wilson Shooting Accidental.

Washington, Oct. 2.—General Plummer, commanding the American forces at Nogales, in reporting to the war department today the shooting of Capt. H. W. Wilson of the Second Idaho infantry yesterday, said it was an accident caused by a Mexican sentry who fired at an escaping prisoner. The Mexican who fired the shot was taken into custody by Mexican authorities. Captain Wilson's wound was not considered dangerous.

## IRON ORE LIABLE TO BE FACTOR IN SETTLING WAR

Germany Has Her Eye on Valuable Mining Regions, Unless She Is Beaten Into Complete Submission.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)  
Paris, Sept. 24.—Iron ore, which was one of the stumbling blocks encountered in the negotiation of peace between France and Germany in 1911, is likely to cause stout contention in the eventual settlement of accounts between the belligerents in this war. If Germany is not beaten into complete submission, it is expected in France that her delegates will stand out stubbornly for the ambitions of those industrial representatives who recently demanded "the establishment of military frontiers that will give Germany the mining regions that are indispensable for the development of the empire."

The "mining regions" referred to in this quotation from the resolutions of a German industrial committee are the 105,000 acres of French iron land in the Briey basin, adjoining the iron lands of annexed Lorraine, just across the frontier. They produce 12,000,000 tons of ore per year—50 per cent of France's total production; they furnish a livelihood to 22,000 miners and the steel and iron industries depending upon them give employment to 115,000 iron workers. Without them, France's industries would be paralyzed for years to come, if not permanently disabled.

If the allies are able to dictate terms the French delegates will insist upon the return to France of the part of Lorraine that was taken from her in 1911, with the iron lands from which in 1913, Germany took 21,000,000 tons of ore—more than 75 per cent of her total production and 60 per cent of her total consumption.

Lorraine, in the French point of view, no longer represents a mere sentiment; the sentiment exists, but along with it is the great object lesson of the war—Germany's forty-five years of military preparation in which the mines of Lorraine played a leading role.

If France is today obliged to cry for "more cannon, more ammunition" it is in the estimation of French specialists, because Germany took from France, with Lorraine, mineral resources to which she owes 60 per cent or more of the development of her iron and steel industries since 1871.

Besides the ore-bearing lands that were finally ceded to Germany, Bismarck demanded in exchange for an equal part of the territory left around the borders of the iron-ore region of Annett, Villerupt and Orange, between Briey and Longwy. But Bismarck had to do in these negotiations with a clever Norman, Monsieur Auguste Poincaré-Quertier, then minister of finance, who fought, desperately and cleverly to save something of France's future in the iron industry. The discussion finally came down to Villerupt.

Exchange of Pleasantries.  
"Prince, I give you my word of honor that I never would think of obliging you to become a Frenchman, yet you insist upon my becoming German," Poincaré-Quertier remarked.

"How is that?" replied Bismarck. "I do not understand you. Who talks of annexing Normandy?"

"I am one of the principal owners of the Villerupt rolling mills," rejoined the minister. "You see clearly that you are making a German of me by insisting upon Villerupt."

"Oh, very well," said Bismarck. "I leave you Villerupt, but do not ask anything more of me or I will take it back."

That was practically all that France saved of its iron industry, as it existed at the beginning of the Franco-German war. France's production of steel and iron would still be insignificant had not an obscure English clerk, named Thomas, discovered a process of dephosphorizing iron ore which he sold for fifty pounds to a man who realized three millions out of it.

That discovery made available for the iron industry deposits of ore in the Briey basin that were previously considered useless. Prospecting in that region began in 1882 and in 1912 there were there forty-six different mining concessions in operation, producing a total of 25,000,000 tons of iron ore per year. By doubling the intensity of production, these mines could produce 50,000,000 tons per year for a period of at least eighty years, and probably 100. At the present rate of production, 15,000,000 tons a year, added to the production of the Franco-German war, France's production of steel and iron would still be insignificant had not an obscure English clerk, named Thomas, discovered a process of dephosphorizing iron ore which he sold for fifty pounds to a man who realized three millions out of it.

In addition to this district, the possession of a total of 25,000,000 tons of iron ore per year, making a total of all of French Lorraine of 29,000,000 tons, thus surpassing all sold by 4,000,000 tons the actual consumption of Germany, including 7,000,000 tons a year imported from the Luxembourg.

The greater intensity of exploitation of the mines on the German side of the frontier leads to the supposition that their ultimate exhaustion is far nearer than that of the French-owned mines.

The two mineral basins of ancient Lorraine separated by the frontier established by the treaty of Frankfurt are sufficient to assure a country preeminence in the iron industry of Europe, supposing that full advantage be taken of their resources. To develop iron and steel industries, France has not competed with Germany proportionately to her new resources; the production of pig-iron did not keep pace with the development of the mines of Briey; a great proportion of the ore went across the border to feed Germany's great furnaces and find its way back to France in the form of cannon and projectiles.

The exportation of ore in the place of manufactured steel was a mistake that France admits and will probably never repeat. She was led into it by the supposition that the prosperity of her frontier industries was dependent in a measure upon the prosperity of the steel and iron establishments that the fortunes of war had given to Germany.

There are still people interested in



Like getting back home  
for Thanksgiving—  
they satisfy!

Thanksgiving with the old folks at home—it does satisfy! For your smoking, Chesterfields do the same thing—they satisfy!

But Chesterfields are MILD, too—that's the wonder of it.

Don't expect this new cigarette enjoyment (satisfy, yet mild) from any cigarette but Chesterfields, because no cigarette maker can copy the Chesterfield blend—an entirely new combination of tobaccos and the biggest discovery in cigarette making in 20 years.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"Give me a package of those cigarettes that SATISFY."

# Chesterfield

## CIGARETTES



20 for 10¢

## BOY RUN DOWN AND KILLED BY AN AUTOMOBILE

Richard Graham, Age 12, Son of Rancher Living Near Nolan, Victim of Sad Accident; Car Driver Arrested.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Las Vegas, N. M., Oct. 2.—Richard Graham, 12-year-old son of William Graham, a rancher living near Nolan, was killed by being run over by an automobile late Saturday afternoon. The owner of the automobile was J. M. Crow, a tourist from Amarillo, Tex., who was driving the car. He had his wife and two children with him.

According to the story told here by Crow to his coming towards Las Vegas and while passing through the street at Nolan the Graham boy, one of a group of several children playing in the street, ran in front of the car and before Crow could stop it the boy had been hit and knocked down, sustaining injuries from which he died.

When Crow reached here the police had a warrant for his arrest. He was taken into custody. Justice of the Peace O. L. Fraker, Jr., at Wilson Mound, held an inquest and the verdict was that the child's death was caused by the negligent driving of Crow.

Crow says the child's father admitted that it was an accident, furthermore that he (Crow) gave \$50 towards the funeral expenses of the child.

JOHNSON-PARKHURST  
WEDDING OCTOBER 10

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Santa Fe, Oct. 2.—Invitations were

received in Santa Fe today to the marriage of Miss Grace Johnston, for several years connected with the United States forest service here and sister of Supervisor Don P. Johnston, to Talbot Harmon Parkhurst, a Santa Fe photographer. The wedding is to take place at Hopewell, Pleasant Valley, O., on Tuesday evening, October 10, at 7 o'clock.

The invitations are issued by Mrs. Luella Johnston, the mother of Miss Johnston.

The couple will reside at Santa Fe, where Miss Johnston is a social favorite.

### Dandruffy Heads Become Hairless

If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to destroy it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

Relieves CATARRH of the BLADDER and all Discharges in 24 HOURS

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You Get GOOD Value at ANY Price—its Life at Cost 25c to \$5.00 per pair.

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"Mother wouldn't think of using any Baking Powder except Calumet! She's tried all others—she knows which is best—she knows Calumet means positive uniform results—purity in the can and purity in the baking—great economy and wholesome things to eat.

"You want goodies like mother's—then use Calumet Baking Powder."

Received Highest Awards

New Cook Book Free—See Slip in Pound Can

CHEAP and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.